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who followed up what Mr. Carnegie had said in regard to the present war in Europe by a discussion of the whole situation, with which he is wholly familiar. He spoke with great vigor, and what he said seemed to meet with the approbation of most of his hearers. His contention was that the Balkan people, who have been the greatest sufferers from Turkish misrule, and who are now, after five hundred years of oppression, showing the ability to take the government of the countries back into their own hands, should be left alone, as the chief parties in interest, to decide the terms of peace and their own political and economic future.

This meeting was the opening event in a program of lectures and dinners which the New York Peace Society has announced for the season of 1912-1913, and for which admission tickets have been furnished to our members. We are planning to carry on an active campaign of education during the year by means of public meetings, and have printed and distributed widely a bulletin announcing the course as far as now arranged. A banquet in honor of the Baroness Bertha von Suttner will be given on Monday evening, December 9; a lecture by the Baroness and a reception in her honor on Thursday afternoon, December 12; a mass meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday afternoon, January 12, with addresses on the subject "America and the Movement for International Peace," and a lecture on Tuesday afternoon, April 8, by Mr. Alfred Noyes, the Peace Poet of England. These are in addition to the annual meeting on the evening of January 30, and the Intercollegiate Peace Prize Contest for the State of New York, which will be held under the auspices of the New York Peace Society in the auditorium of City College, on Friday evening, March 14.

The dinner on the evening of December 9, at the Hotel Astor, promises to be a brilliant occasion. Mr. Carnegie will preside and speak; other addresses will be made by the Baroness von Suttner, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, and President Nicholas Murray Butler. The arrangement of speakers for the meetings of the year is not yet complete, but others who have already been secured for various events include Prof. John Bates Clark, Dr. Talcott Williams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, and Miss Ida Tarbell. It is confidently expected that the high level reached in the case of those whose names have been announced will be maintained throughout the events of the year.

In addition to meetings which are held under the auspices of the Society itself, we furnish speakers for many societies, churches, and clubs throughout the city and metropolitan district. The Lecture Bureau Announcement for the season of 1912-1913 includes the names of forty-one experienced and often eminent speakers who hold themselves in readiness to answer calls made through the office for addresses on international subjects. These announcements have been sent to all the churches and to the principal clubs and organizations of the city, which might be expected to be able and willing to furnish openings for the presentation of the themes in which the Society is interested. This branch of our work has been in operation since the organization of the Society, and while the number of calls for speakers naturally depends somewhat on the degree of public interest in the peace movement at any given hour, there

is multiplied evidence that our lecture service has been highly appreciated by hundreds of churches, clubs, schools, educational meetings, banquets, and other gatherings.

Our executive committee believes that this year, when no political issues are absorbing the attention and strength of the peace societies, as was the case a year ago, is a favorable time for building up the Society, especially through the increase of membership and the drawing together of our members by means of closer acquaintance with one another and with the ideals and concerns of the peace movement. With the latter object in view, our lecture course has been arranged with the purpose of bringing a larger number into close relations with the Society, and the membership schedule has been altered in some particulars, especially by the addition of an associate membership without payment of dues. It is hoped in this way to secure a larger list of adherents on account of whom the Society will incur no expense other than through the maintenance of the roll, but who can be called upon in times of need to use their influence in favor of our policies. With slight effort on the part of the Society, seventy-four have been enrolled as associate members since our last report through these columns. Since July 1 sixty-eight new members paying annual dues have also joined the Society. It is hoped to add very largely to this total during the months immediately ahead, and the assistance of our members and friends in accomplishing this result is earnestly invited.

The New York Peace Society was well represented by delegates at the International Peace Congress, which met this year in the latter part of September at Geneva, Switzerland. The following members were in attendance: Messrs. George W. Kirchwey, Frederic Lynch, James Eder, and William H. Short; Mrs. Elmer Black, Mrs. John Miller Horton, Mms. La Baronne de Lavaleye, Dr. Rosa Welt Straus, and Dr. Ida Welt. All those named are from New York City except Mrs. Horton, who resides in Buffalo, and the Baroness de Lavaleye, whose home is in Belgium.

About twice this number had expressed the purpose of attending the congress, but the action of the Berne Bureau in June in postponing it for a month prevented others from going. It is hoped by the American societies that these congresses can be held hereafter in August, and especially that the date, when it is once fixed and announced, will not be changed.

The Executive Secretary was granted a leave of absence for the office for ten weeks to enable him to study the peace movement in Europe and to attend this congress, and he is grateful to the Society and its officers for the courtesy extended to him.

The "Ounce of Prevention."

During the last few years there has been in many countries a wonderful and inspiring progress in the great work of developing public sentiment in favor of arbitration and a world court as substitutes for war in the settlement of serious differences. But while this is a most admirable and necessary work, it may be well to remember that it is only an effort to provide a cure or remedy for differences after they have arisen and become dangerous, and that comparatively little has

been done to prevent the occurrence of such differences, by helping the people to realize the importance of cultivating the ideals of impartial justice and human brotherhood, and insisting upon a careful avoidance of everything that could be reasonably regarded by any other nation as a cause of offense. In other words, the pound of cure for international disputes has been advocated with much more energy than the ounce of prevention which, as the proverb indicates, might be even more effective.

It is obvious that this ounce of prevention involves a gradual suppression of the qualities which cause dislike and distrust, and a steadily increasing development of those which inspire esteem and confidence. These qualities are familiar to all, for in their character and in their effects they are precisely the same in nations as they are in individuals. Dishonorable conduct, broken promises, and unscrupulous greed necessarily produce in others aversion, suspicion, and preparations for defense, but mankind is always ready with its tribute of admiration and confidence when it can recognize in a man or in a nation the rare virtues of perfect fairness, truthfulness, and consideration and respect for the rights and feelings of others.

In proportion as these virtues can be developed and made manifest in the different countries, actions likely to give offense will cease to be tolerated or feared, and there will be a corresponding growth of that mutual trust and friendly feeling without which there can be no assurance of permanent peace.

The difficulties in the way of achieving these conditions may seem at first to be insuperable, but we must remember that the popular indifference is explained by the almost total lack of active thought and discussion on the part of the people and their readiness to respond whenever their innate love of justice and fair dealing is skillfully appealed to is a matter of common knowledge.

There is therefore abundant reason for urging that in the advocacy of measures which would tend to prevent wars more emphasis should be laid upon the duty of the citizens of each country to cultivate the highest ideals of international conduct, and to so watch and influence their own government that in its dealings with other nations no taint of injustice or unfairness shall ever be permitted.

CHARLES RICHARDSON.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1912.

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Pamphlets Received.

LE PACIFISME ET LA PORTE OUVERTE. By Walter Kloss. 5 pages. Republished from the *Revue d'Economie Politique*. Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil Sirey, 22 Rue Soufflat.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. By John K. Starkweather, of Brown University. Winning essay in the Pugsley Prize Contest under the auspices of the Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE. By Eunice B. Peter, of the Chicago Law School, and Katherine Warren, of Simmons College, Boston. Winning essays in the Mrs. Elmer E. Black Prize Contest under the auspices of the Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Mohonk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.

ZUR ORGANISATION DER INTERPARLAMENTARISCHEN UNION. Fragen der Mitgliedschaft und des Stimmrechts. By Ludwig Quidde. Berlin, W. 57: Verlag der Friedenswarthe, 66 Bülowstrasse.

RESOLUTIONS TEXTUELLES DES CONGRÈS DE LA PAIX, tenus de 1843 à 1910. 170 pages. Berne: Bureau International de la Paix.

PRO PACE—ALMANACCO ILLUSTRATO FOR 1912. Published by the Lombard Peace Union, at 21 Portici Settentrionali, Milan, Italy.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AND WORLD PEACE. By Dr. Samuel B. Capen. President's address at the Annual Meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Portland, Maine, October 10, 1912. Boston: The World Peace Foundation, 29A Beacon Street.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES ON INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION. Given at Leland Stanford Junior University by President David Starr Jordan and Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel. Now enlarged and given to the public to serve such use in university teaching or in private study as may be made of it. 180 pages. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN LIFE A NATIONAL CONCERN. By A. B. Farquhar. Address at the Fourth National Conservation Congress held at Indianapolis, October 1-4, 1912. Address the author at York, Pa.

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